MADISONVILLE CREOSOTE WORKS LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD981522998

EPA REGION 6
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 01

St. Tammany Parish

Other Names: Madisonville Wood Preserving

Updated 7/1/97

Site Description

Location: • 2 miles west of the City of Madisonville, on Louisiana State Highway 22.

Population: • 150 in a 1 mile radius

Setting: • The area surrounding the site is predominantly rural and wooded.

Hydrology: • The site is located on the north bank of Lake Ponchartrain, a coastal tidal water body used for both commercial and recreational fishing. Drainage from the site enters an unnamed intermittent stream that empties into a large perennial wetland approximately 3,500 feet southeast from the site.

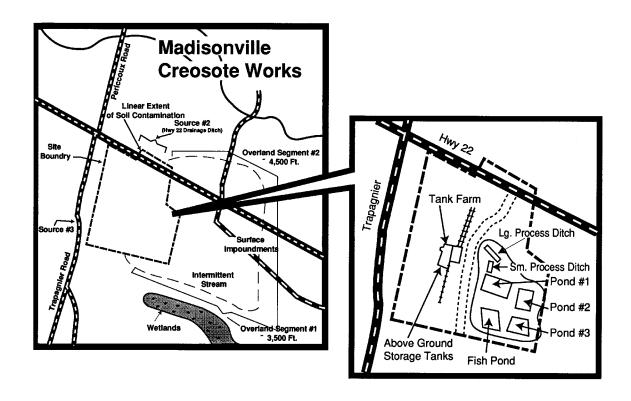
Wastes and Volumes

- The principal pollutants at the site include Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) Creosote Compounds.
- Removal of process area: 371 tons of creosote sludge, 1,512 gallons of creosote sludge, 8,000 gallons of creosote liquid, 78,602 gallons of contaminated water, 520 tons of contaminated concrete, 106 tons of contaminated piping/metal, 300 tons of contaminated woodchips, 1 drum containing mercury apparatus, 14 cubic yards of asbestos containing material.

Site Assessment and Ranking

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Site HRS Score: 50.00 Proposed Date: June 17, 1996 Final Date: December 23, 1996



The Remediation Process

Site History:

- 1985: Two surface impoundments and two process ditches underwent closure.
- 1991: The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) approved a remedial investigation of off site contamination in a drainage ditch and an unnamed stream. However, after the removal and disposal of contaminated soil along a portion of the unnamed stream, removal activities were stopped.
- July 22, 1994: LDEQ referred the MCW facility to EPA after MCW failed to obtain a RCRA post-closure permit from LDEQ.
- February 1, 1995: An Integrated Site Assessment was completed and approved by EPA. The results showed creosote contaminants at concentrations meeting the observed release criteria.

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- January 12, 1996: EPA Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Division transferred remedial action lead to EPA Superfund Division after unresolved negotiations with MCW.
- March 23, 1996: Expanded Site Inspection/Remedial Investigation (RI/FS) begins.
- May 1, 1996: Governor's letter from Louisiana in support of NPL listing.
- September 23, 1996: Removal at MCW Process Area began.
- January 7, 1997: Removal at MCW Process Area completed.
- January 17, 1996: Feasibility Study began.

Health Considerations:

- potential for contamination of water supply used as drinking water;
- exposure to contaminated on site soils; and
- exposure to contaminated sediments in the off site north and south creeks.

Record of Decision —

Not applicable at this time.

Community Involvement -

- Community Relations Plan: In development
- Open houses and workshops: 9/10/96, 2/6/97
- Public Meeting:
- Citizens on site mailing list: 40
- Constituency Interest: Nearby residents concerned about personal health and supportive of EPA efforts.
- Site Repository: Madisonville Branch Library, corner of Cedar and St. John Street, Madisonville,

Louisiana, 70447, (504) 845-4819

Technical Assistance Grant

Availability Notice: 7/1/96
Letters of Intent Received: n/a
Final Application Received: n/a

• Grant Award: n/a

Fiscal and Program Management —

- Remedial Project Manager: Stephen L. Tzhone, 214-665-8409, EPA (6SF-LP)
- On Scene Coordinator: Rita Engblom, 214-665-8314, EPA (6SF-RL)
- State Contact: Chuck Hunter, 504-765-0487, LDEQ
- Community Involvement Coordinator: Nancy Stonebarger, 214-665-6619, EPA (6SF-PO)

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- **Attorney:** Keith W. Smith, 214-665-2157, EPA (6SF-DL)
- State Coordinator: Joe Massey, 214-665-7408, EPA (6SF-LT)
- Prime Contractor: Ecology & Environment, Weston, PRC-EMI

PRPs Identified: 7Viable PRP: n/a		
Present Status and Issues —		
Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study u	nderway.	

Cost Recovery:

Benefits

The site is under remedial evaluation at this time. Cleanup will address protection of drinking water supplies, eliminate exposure to contaminated soils, and reduce possible threats to the adjacent creeks.